SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1861.

# STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.

Sudden Departure of Mr. Lincoln for Washington.

Alleged Plot to Assassinate Him.

The Friends of the President Elect Discover it and Hold a Secret Council.

THE NIGHT START FOR THE CAPITAL

SURPRISE OF THE HARRISBURG PEOPLE.

SAFE ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON.

THE TRIP OF THE SUITE. The Feeling of the People on

the Route. Mr. Lincoln's First Reception at

Washington.

THE SUDDEN DEPARTURE FROM HARRISBURG.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DESPATCH.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23, 1861. The people of this city were astounded this morning by an announcement that Mr. Lincoln had started in a special train for Washington, despatches having been received requiring his presence in that city. Reports are busily circulated that there was a plot to assassinate him

while passing through Baltimore, but such stories are not believed. The Baltimore Committee is here, but did not have an interview with Mr. Lincoln.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCH.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23, 1861.

The city was startled just now by a rumor that Mr. Lincola had left by a special train. The information was said to have leaked out from Col. Sumner, who was indignant telegraph effice closed for the night. Two hours before the Herato reporter obtained the facts, but was kept ted in a room, unable to use them, until half an hou efore this despatch was written.

The details of the whole affair were obtained by him ad even rumor has not hinted them all. In brief, Mr. lancoln, the President elect, left Harrisburg secretly at six o'clock last evening, took a special train over the ensylvania Central Railroad to Philadelphia, thence ook a special train to Washington, and before this reaches New York will be, if no accident occurs, federal capital, and in charge of General Scott. The reason for this movement, so extralieve, from information acquired-I am not ermitted to tell how-that if he carried out his promme, and left by special train at nine this morning train would either be run off an embankment, blown up by grenades placed beneath the track, or some way troyed, between the Maryland line and Baltimore; or that, this failing, Mr. Lincoln would be mobbed and as ed in Paltimore during his ride from depot to How imminent his friends thought this was, may be judged by the that one of those who was aware of the plot, but was obliged to go where Mr. Lincoln went, made his will, sealed up his papers, and prepared for sudden death in

had charge of the trains, was undetermined last night whether to go via Philadelphia, to avoid change of cars, or to go by the direct route from Harrisburg, and cross re in close carriages.

He declined the latter course, and in response to a etter from Erastus Corning, saying that the Peace Congress desired Mr. Lincoln in Washington as soon as possible, he arranged to arrive several hours before the time set down in the programme. Older heads were at work, bowever, and not until Mr. Lincoln had gone was Wood left he was bothering himself as to which Baltimor auted to see the President elect about it.

Although not divulged to Mr. Lincoln till yester some say, the whole plan was arranged days ago Only three persons were to be let into the plot, including Mrs. Lincoln and Mr. Judd, of Illinois. Speeches and receptions were to be kept up meanwhile. Special trains were arranged, the telegraph silenced, the wires to be of the way, Mrs. Lincoln and family to return to Phila delphia, and the denouement here kept back till about trusted with the secret, however. Some were leaky— and it is out. Mr. Lincoln returned from the ceremonies at the State House at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Then the plan was laid before him. He is said to have Other persons had to be let into the secret in order o persuade Mr. Lincoln, among them Governor Curtin. All said go. Colonei Sumner almost wept with anger at this plan—called it abominable, and said Mr. Lincoln was as brave as any man, but he had cowardly friends oin was assured that he would certainly be assessinated, perhaps the whole family destroyed, and same time; finally, his friends' persussions and Mrs. Lincoin's tears induced him, who was to be our future Jack

Mr Lincoln was conducted down stairs, put in a covered carriage and drawn swiftly to the depot. Few saw him depart, and these were assured that he had gone to Governor Curtin's residence to rest.

In the evening crowds assembled at the hotel to at-tend the reception, but Wood assured the company that Mr. Lincoln was ill, and had gone to bed. Mrs. Lincoln's agitation nearly discovered the whole secret, and whe was obliged to give up the ladies' reception, pleating faligue and sickness, the great crowd and the smallness of the parlors. The crewe gradually dispersed, the last serenales and cheers died away, and the secret was safe New knew it. Mrs. Lincoln was in her husband's room to abswer accidental or intentional inquiries. These utions were all the more necessary as nany Baltimoreans were in town. Only one person

supposed to be Mr. Judd, went with Lincoln on the train. Unfortunately, Col. Sumner had a friend, to whom, un able to restrain his indignation, he told that Mr. Lincoln had left town. Another person said that a special train with only one car had left, under charge of Superintendent Lewis, for Philadelphia. Then the murder

Your reporter was released at half-past one, as soon as the secret was public, and immediately called Wood. On the streets and in barrooms the few people stirring were discussing the plan, some was cowardly, and that no harm would have happened if Mr. Lincein had stayed in Baltimore a week. Mr. Wood was in bed, and being assured it was morning and the telegraph useless, admitted Mr. Lincoln's flight, conthat instead of going to Philadelphia Mr. Lincoln and the party would go on to Washington by the fated nine o'clock train, as previously arranged, the train to stop in a lonely part of the city so as to avoid the crowd.

or oresis. THE TRIP OF THE PRESIDENTIAL SUITE.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

ON SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN, BETWEEN HARMSHURG AND BALFILLORE, Feb. 23, 1861. The special train, with Mrs. Lincoln and party on board, left Harrisburg at nine o'clock, as arranged. The party were conveyed to the cars from the hotel in carriages. Very few people were out. There were no cheers, but denunctations of Mr. Lincoln's secret departure were deep and unanimous. The republicans seemed to feel the most

All the party are on the train, though but few think we shall reach Washington without accidents. Colonel Ellsworth expects the train will be mobbed at Baltimore The party is arranged as before, the Lin-coin family, except Old Abe, in the rear car, and the balance of the party, including the reporters, in the front car. Only Mr. Judd and Major Lamon, of Illinois, are absent. Major Lamon was the only person who went with Mr. Lincoln.

I telegraphed Mr. Judd's name by mistake this morning. He went on to Philadelphia in the regular train, at half-past two o'clock. Major Lamon is only a militia

The party don't talk much. Judge Davis said that the telegraph was taken care of last night. The army officers are very angry. The republicans on board, some of them editors of leading republican journals, are outrageous. They call it cowardly, and draw a parallel be n the conduct of Mr. Lincoln and the actions of the South Carolinians, very much to the disadvantage of the former. They say nothing can excuse or justify such conduct. These men who talk so are not in want of office. Ill-advised, injudicious, indeed every epithet is showered upon the movement. Still Mr. Lincoln is not blamed, but only his advisers. Others make a defence by saying that Mr. Lincoln can do as he pleases that it is better to be prudent than rash, and that the matter was one of life and death.

Mr. Lincoln's disinclination to go is also dwelt upon, as also the refusal of the Baltimore Council to invite him. It is now known, however, that this thing was discussed at Springfield, and came very near being done at Pittsburg on Sunday. Could Mr. Lincoln be ignorant

It has just been ascertained that the danger to be feared was not directed at the train, but that the mob would assail Mr. Lincoln at Baltimore. Therefore Mrs. Lincoln was allowed to proceed at Baltimore. The train will stop in a lonely street, the parties be received in close carriages, and driven by different ways to the other

gathered; but the train made no stop till it reached York, where two thousand people were gathered, with a band on board, and offered bets to any amount that he was. In dead silence Bob Lincoln showed himself. A republican on the train explained to the crowd that Mr. Li was not invited to go to Baltimore, and resented the slight by passing through secretly. This will be the ground taken by those who defend the move.

The day is very gloomy and so is the party.

At York Mr. Wood said to the crowd, "Mr. Lincoln is not on the train. He is suddenly called to Washington. He is very sorry to disappoint you. In the absence of the old man I present to you young Bob."

At the next important station we passed the train from Baltimore, the passengers cheering. At every staion crowds were out.

As we crossed the Maryland line the party be quite jolly, singing the "Star Spangled Banner," with young Lincoln as leader. Two Misses Williams, daughters of Senator Williams, are on board, but stop at Balti

s on the train. It consists of Hon. W. G. Snethen, Hon W. T. Marshall, L. Blunenberg, W. Bell, J. Bishop, W. E. behalf of the Electoral College, Mr. Snethen, in conversa tion with Mr. Wood, said "this was a shameful way to treat men who had risked their lives to vote for Lincoln, and that it would have been perfectly safe for Lincoln to have walked through the city. The movement was a blunde Mr. Wood replied, "That the plan was not his; he had every grant lenge in the Baltimoreaus, and intended to trust himself and Mr. Lincoln's ramily among them." The committee said that a State was never so insulted

great crowd was out, but no cheers.

At the next station an old darkey sat on the top adder, waving a piece of black bunting, to which was pinned an American flag. Whether this meant seces sion, or that the blacks are for Union, is doubtful Ladies, niggers and school children waved their handker chiefs. Workmen were out everywhere.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUITE AT BALTIMORE. Вантионе, Feb. 23, 1961. A crowd blocked up all the Calvert street depot, and on the arrival of the train greeted it with groans, on learn

ing that the report of Mr. Lincoln having stolen a march Most ample arrangements had been made here for securing the safe and respectful transit of Mr. Lincoln through the city. The police force was all out and fully quipped, and all good citizens were anxious that no in

fignity should have been manifested. The apprehension entertained was that certain disreputable parties, who lately attached themselves to the epublican organization here, and who were expected to make a demonstration, would have aroused bad feeling

## THE ARRIVAL OF MR. LINCOLN IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23, 1861. Mr. Lincoln arrived here at eight o'clock, incog., and mainder of his party will arrive at one o'clock. Much

THE ARRIVAL OF MR. LINCOLN IN WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

Wassingrow, Jan. 23, 1861.
Mr. Lincoln arrived here at six o'clock this morning direct from Harrisburg, and was received at the depot by Senator Seward and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, and proceeded very quietly to Willard's Hotel. A private letter received here from Mr. Lincoln last night announced this charge in his programme. He was advised by high authorities here to come through Baltimore in the night, in order to avoid a difficulty growing up in that city about who should receive him and how it should be done. He was accompanied on the trip by Mr. Lamon, of Illinois, and Mr. Allen, of New York. Mr. Lincoln, after getting some rest, breakfasted privately.

Senator Seward received official intelligence on Thurslay evening, from reliable sources, that a most diabolical plot had been successfully arranged, on the part of secret organization in Baitimore, to assassinate the President elect on his arrival in that city. Mr. Seward comnunicated this intelligence to a few private friends, and it was determined to despatch a messenger at once to Philadelphia, informing him of the fact, and urging him in the night. Mr. Lincoln said he had received intelligence from Baltimore of a similar nature. A special train was accordingly arranged, and he departed at once for Washington.

erganization exists, or that any interference would have been made with the Presidential party. There is little doubt that the feeling and sentiment of the people of Balmore is very bitter against Mr. Liucolo, so much so, in deed, that violence might have been attempted. It is regarded as a very wise move in giving them the slip.

Mr. Lincoin's family, accompanied by his suite, will reach here this afternoon. A suit of five elegantly furnished rooms in the southwest corner of Willard's, front ng on Pennsylvania avenue and overlooking the White House, have been set apart for President Lincoln and his

arrival spread through the city this forenoon, people wondered that it could be possible that Old Abe was

At eleven o'clock Mr. Lipcoin, accompanied by

ciently killed to prevent him from writing, will tell you | Seward, called at the White House and paid his respecte to Mr. Buchanao. The interview was merely one of courtesy, and not for business. Mr. Buchanan received Mr Lincoln very cordially.

> net were in session. The messenger announced that Mr. Seward was in the arte-room, attended by Mr. Lincoin, the President elect. This was a coup d'etat. The President was not aware that Mr. Lincoln had arrived, proceeded immediately to his private reception room, and soon Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward were shown in, the latter introducing the former. Mr. Buchanan received Mr. Lincoln very cordially, and a pleasant interview was had. Mr. Buchanan was anx at Harrisburg, to which the latter responded that it was very enthusiastic on the part of the people, and exceedingly satisfactory to him. Mr. Buchanan then invited Mr. Lincoln to visit the Cabinet Chamber, which he accepted, and was introduced to each member. The inter views were very agreeable.

Upon leaving the White House, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward made a call upon Lieut. General Scott, but the

old chief was absent attending to his official duties.

At three o'clock General Scott returned Mr. Lincoln call. He was warmly greeted by the President elect who expressed to the General his thanks for the many marks of attention he had shown him, especially in de tailing an escort frem his home to the capital. General Scott expressed his great grat Scation at Mr. Lincoln's safe arrival, and especially complimented him for choosing to travel from Harrisburg unattended by any display

At four o'clock the Illinois Congressional delogation, without respect of parts, headed by Senator Douglas, called upon Mr. Lincoln and paid their respects. The meeting was less iformal perhaps than would be the case at the interview with any other delegation, from the fact that they were all friends and acquaintances before. The interview between Mr Lincoln and Mr. Douglas was

Among the callers upon Mr. Lincoln this afternoon were the venerable Frank Blair and his son, Montgomery

ASSOCIATED PRESS DESPATCH.

Washington, Feb. 23, 1861. Not a little sensation prevailed throughout the city this norning as soon as it became known that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in the early train. It was unsuccessfully sought to conceal the fact, especially from the newspe per press, his presence here being at first communi-cated to a few political friends in confidence. He was without any formality, and was immediately driven to Willard's Hotel.

lay. Preparations had been made to meet him at the station this afternoon, and the Mayor of Washington was spoiled the programme. About ten o'clock Mr. Lincoln ecompanied by Mr. Seward, paid his respects to Presiden

pened to be at the White House when he entered, and were accordingly introduced to the President elect.

#### MR. LINCOLN'S FIRST RECEPTION AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1881. At six o'clock Dr. Puleston, Secretary of the Peace nouncing that the members of the Congress were anxious to pay their respects to Mr. Lincoln, and requesting the Mr. Lincoln replied that he would be happy to receive

At seven o'clock Mr. Lincoln left his hotel, and proceeded in a carriage to the residence of Mr. fore nine o'clock Mr. Lincoln returned to his hotel, and was received by an enthusiastic crowd Some were old men, and some old and some young la dies. They reflected the general feeling, that in Mr. Lincoln rests the future hope of the government and the

thronged with the elife and fashion of the national m polis, shaking hands as fast as he could on his right and that he forgot even to take his hat off, which was ex cused by a looker on, who remarked that it was new and outshined the crowd.

At nine o'clock, according to previous arrangement Mr. Lincoln received the Peace Congress. The members formed in procession in the hall where they meet, and proceeded to the reception parior; ex-President Tyler, and Governor Chase, of Ohio, led the van. The latter introduced Mr. Tyler. Mr. Lincoln received him with all the respect due his position. The several delegates were then presented to Mr. Lincoln by Governor Chase, in the

Lincoln's first reception in Washington. The most mar vellous thing that occurred was the manifestation by Mr. Lincoln of a most wonderful memory. It will be remembered that the Convention is composed of many men, who, although distinguished in their time, hav until very lately not been very much known. member was introduced by his last name, but in nine cases out of ten Mr. Lincoln would promptly recall their entire name, no matter how many initials it contained In severalinstances he recited the historical reminiscence

Peace Congress.

When the tall General Doniphan, of Missouri, was intro duced, Mr. Lincoln had to look up to catch Doniphan eye. He immediately inquired,
"Is this Doniphan, who made that splendid march

across the Plains, and swept the swift Camanches before "I commanded the expedition across the Plains,

odestly responded the General. "Then you have come up to the standard of my ex pectation," rejoined Mr. Lincoln.

After the reception of the Peace Congress was con cluded, a large number of citizens were presented. Mr parlors of the hotel were filled with ladies, who desired to pay their respects, to which the President elect very promptly consented. The ladies then passed in review each being introduced by the gentleman who accommuch good humor.

At ten o'clock Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet called and paid their respects, in response to Mr. Lincoln's coup d'étal at the White House this morning. Their reception was very

Washington as President elect has been a decided suc cess. Democrats as well as republicans are pleased with him, and the ladies, who thought he was awkward at first sight, changed their opinion, and now declare him 'a very pleasant, sociable gentleman, and not bad look

Mrs. Lincoln, who arrived with the main body of Mr. Lincoln's suite in the evening train, did not receive callers to-night. Many inquiries were made for her by the ladies who paid their respects to Mr. Lincoln, but fatigue from the day's travel was the excuse for her non-appearance.

ACCOUNTS FROM OTHER JOURNALS.

Startling Intelligence—Discovery of a Plot to Assassinate Mr. Lincoln—He Leaves Harrisburg for Washington in Disguise—Great Excitement and Indignation.

Special Despatch to the New York Times.]
RANDSULES, Feb. 23—8 A. M. [Special Despatch to the New York Times.]

Abraham Lincoln, the President elect of the United States, is safe in the capital of the nation. By the admirable arrangement of General Scott the country has been pared the lasting disgrace, which would have been lastened indelibly upon it had Mr. Lincoln been murlered upon his journey hither, as he would have been and he followed the programme as announced in the sapers and gone by the Northern Central Railroad to Railmore.

more
On Thursday night after he had retired, Mr. Lincoln
so aroused and informed that a stranger desired to see
im on a matter of life or death. He declined to admit
in taless he gave his name, which he at once did. Of
the prestige did the name carry that while Mr. Lincoln
say et disrobed he ganted an interview to the caller.
A prolonged conversation elicited the fact that an or

ganized body of men had determined that Mr. Lincoln should not be inaugurated, and that he should never leave the city of Baltimore alive, if, indeed, he ever entered it. The list of the names of the conspirators presented a most astenishing array of persons high in Southern condence, and some whose fame is not to this country alone. Statesmen had the plan, bankers endorsed it, and adventurers were to carry it into effect. As they dinderstood Mr. Lincoln was to leave finrishing at nine 6'clock this morning by special train, and the idea was, if possible, to throw the cars from the road at some point where they would rush down a steep embankment and destroy in a moment the lives of all on board. In case of the failure of this project, their plan was to surround the carriage on the way from depot to depot in Baltimore, and assassinate him with dagger or pistof shot.

So authentic was the source from which the information was obtained that Mr. Lincoln, after counselling his friends, was compelled to make arrangements which would enable him to subvert the plans of his enemies. Greatly to the annoyance of the thousands who decired call on him last night, ne declined giving a reception. The final council was beld at eight o'elock.

Mr. Lincoln did not want to yield, and Colone! Sumner actually cried with indignation: but Mrs. Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Judd and Mr. Lincoln's original informant, insisted upon it, and at nine o'clock Mr. Lincoln left on a special train. He wore a Scotch plaid capant a very long military clock, so that he was entirely unrecognizable. Accompanied by Superintendent Lawis and one friend, he started, while all the town, with the exception of Mrs. Lincoln, Col. Sumner, Mr. Judd, and two reporters, who were sworn to secresy, supposed him to be asleep.

The telegraph wires were put beyond the reach of any one who might desire to use them.

At one o'clock the fact was whispered from one to another, and it soon became the theme of most excited conversation. Many thought it a very injudicions move,

It will reach Baltimore in safety.

[From the Baltimore American, Feb. 23.]

As the representative of political and sectional views which find but few adherents among our people and no sympathy from the masses, the President elect will miss here the popular ovations which have attended every step of his progress from Springiled up to the borders of Maryland. But while this is so, we believe we may say with the fullest reliance upon the good sense and orderly instincts of our people, that his transit through Baltimore will not be marked by any demonstrations of an opposite character, and that whatever degree of respect and consideration can be consistently paid to his official position will be quietly and properly rendered.

A CARRIAGE FOR MRS LINCOLN A few gentlemen of this city have presented to Mrs. Lincoln an elegant coach, made to order by Messrs. Brewster & Co., of Broome street. It was forwarded to Washington on Saturday.

THE VICE PRESIDENT ELECT IN WASHINGTON.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1861. The Vice President elect, Mr. Hamlin, arrived in th city this afternoon, at four o'clock, by the cars from Balti-more. Mr. Hamlin took quarters at the Washington House, with his lady. He was the recipient of many con-gratulations, especially among the ladies, who paid as much attention to Mrs. Hamlin as they did to her distinguished consort.

Mr. Hamlin says he has nothing to say about national affairs until his superior in office (Mr. Lincoln) arrives, which will be to-morrow.

thousand troops have been on parade, and twenty thousand people have been out to see them. The word was of the United States troops had been countermanded by the President. Gen. Scott had enunciated the order, and the troops were in readiness accordingly; but his superior officer thought it proper, pending existing and prospective troubles, that no display of the forces at his command should be made. Some thirty thousand people, who desired to see an exhibition of the gevernment troops, were congregated on the streets to witness the display; but they were disappointed. The local militia, and the fine military display which the Georgetown troops presented, compensated for the non-appearance of Uncle Sam's forces. There were in line about one thousand troops, and every corps had the American flag as their ensign.

Later in the day General Scott permitted a few batteries belonging to the people to parade, and it is proper to say that instead of their appearance occasioning any dissatisfaction the troops were halled with manifestations of appliance at every point of their progress.

Mr. Lincoln can come here to morrow without the slightest disturbance, unless the ladies overwhelm him; for, to judge from the manifestations on the arrival of the Vice Fresident elect, nobody else will go much out of his way to extend unusual civilities. He will be received, of course, by the city officials, and escerted to his quarters on Franklin row, a fact that has been kept secret in consequence of an absurd and villanous report that its occupancy of any public hotel would be attended with danger. rior officer thought it proper, pending existing and pros-

## NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Mail-Bartial Revival in Business-The United States Senatorship. FORT KRARNY, Feb. 23, 1861. The pony express passed here at half-past four P. M

summary of news:-SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9-3.40 P. M. There have been no arrivals or departures since the

ast pony express.

There has been an improved demand for the country during the past two or three days, with an augmenting inquiry for goods from first hands. There is no note

inquiry for goods from first hands. There is no noteworthy change in the price of any important article. During the past ten days the export demand for wheat has centinued unabated, prices tending upward. The best samples bring \$1.80 per 100 lbs.

The heavy failures of the dry goods houses announced by the last pony induced expectations of a more active demand for money on this steamer day, and more failures were apprehended. On the contrary, however, money is unexpectedly easy, although securities are exacted. No more failures have as yet taken place, and it is believed none will take place.

The shipment of treasure by Monday's steamer is expected to be light.

The two delayed pony expresses arrived at Carson Valley yesterday, and will reach San Francisco this evening, with St. Louis telegraph dates, via Fort Kearny, to the 22d ult. The overland mail also arrived at Los Angeles yesterday with St. Louis dates of the 21st ult.

Notwithstanding the delay of the pony the last outgoing express took over ninety letters, and by to-day's express the letters will probably number one hundred and fifty.

Both houses of the Levislature have passed a resolu-

going express took over ninety letters, and by to-day's express the letters will probably number one hundred and fifty.

Both houses of the Legislature have passed a resolution asking Congress for aid to the pony express.

On the evening of the 7th inst., all the Douglas members of the Legislature met in caucus and agreed to-advocate meeting in joint convention on the 20th inst. to elect a United States Senator and to postpone nominating a candidate until the day of the election. This was regarded as favorable to General Denver. Since the Douglas caucus the Senate has adopted a resolution for a joint convention on the 20th, and the Assembly rejected it by a vote of thirty-six to forty. The republicans and Breckinridge democrats opposed the resolution, and they have the power to prevent any election if they continue to act together.

All the workmen employed at navy yards, forts and

together.

All the workmen employed at navy yards, forts and other public works on this coast have been discharged on account of the embarrassed condition of the national

COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. Judge Brady.

-W. E. Williams vs. The Mayor, de

Fig. 25 — W. H. Williams vs. 2he Mayor, de.—This was a motion for a perpetual injunction to restrain the defendants from awarding the contract for cleaning the streets to Andrew J. Hackley. Williams claims that he was the lowest bidder, and that the Common Council were not authorized in giving the contract to Hackley. The defendants contend that the power was vested in the Common Council, and that their authority could not be interfered with. Ex-Judge Edmonds, for plaintiff, Mr. C. O'Conor and Mr. H. H. Anderson, for the Corporation.

Arrivals and Departures.

W Carson, J Riley, M Chase, R Dixon.

Buxwrx—Stenmship New York—Mr R Wegler and lady, St.

Louis, Mo. Mrs. L Sylvin, Harnan, Mrs. S A Ward, A Whittemore Ward, Master Chae W Ward, Geo Diffenbach, H Franko
and two children, T W Marshall, Sew York; Mr Burr Beach,
Boaton; Wm Geo Scott, Isle of Wight; Conrad Beurmann,
Pittsburg, Par. Dr B Hausleutner, Cincinnait; J N Russ, Uap
Girardeau, Mg: Wm Muller, A Michailowitz, G Ach, F Basch,
New York; Abraham Rosenthal, Chicago; T W Schultz—and
64 in the steerage. Total, 39.

The Great Western Railway.

Hammon, Feb. 28, 1861.

The Great Western Railway traffic of the week ending resterday amounts to \$40,000, being an increase over the orresponding week of last year of \$6,000. The road is nuch blocked with freight on account of steppage at library by the freshet.

#### IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PEACE CON-WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln's arrival, it is believed, will have a salutary effect upon the action of the Pesce Conference. It is pretty certain, unless he throws his influence against the plan reported by the committee, that it will be carried by a decisive vote to-night.

Gov. Chase, of Ohio, backed by the ultras from seven

States, resisted at every stage of the vote to-day any action by the Convention, and endeavered by every means in his power to defeat a vote upon the main proposition;

An adjournment was carried at four o'clock They met again at seven, and are determined to press

vote on the main question. It will be carried by a vote of twelve to nine.

ance to day, although they were in season a long while, did a great deal of talking, and did some voting. The prospect is that they will be in session sometime longer. The attempt of Mr. Stone to represent Kansas by au-Territory, was superceded by a despatch from Governor Robinson, of the State of Kansas, announcing the organi ration of the State government, and the appointment to the Congress of Mr. Conway, the representative; Mr.

"type of Leavenworth; Mr. Ewing and Mr.

Convention recognized the delegates' rights,
admitted to seats.

In the Paner Conference Mr. Chase, of Ohio, offered a propo-

ition that is in inexpedient to proceed to the consider tion of the grave matters involved in the resolutions of Virginia, until all the States participate, and that ample the Convention adjourn to the 4th of April. An ex citing debate occurred, but there is a prospect of its

THE EIGHT MILLION LOAN.

More than two hours were occupied by the Secretary of the Tressury in opening the bids for the eight million can this morning. There were about one hundred and sixty bidders, and the aggregate amount offered on the

I learn at the Treasury Department that none of the 90 blds will be accepted, but that the whole of the eight million loan will be taken above ninety.

THE SEIZURE OF NEW YORK VESSELS AT SAVANNAH.

I am assured from high authority that no action will be taken by this administration relative to the seizure of the vessels at Savannah, but that the whole subject will be left for the new administration of Mr. Lincoln to dea with. The republicans do not object to this policy of the

### THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Mesers. Ring, (rep.) of N. Y., and Tes Erck, (rep.) of N. J., presented petitions in favor of the constituti

and the laws. Mr. Wnsen, (rep.) of Mass., reported back the bill for the better organization of the militia of the District of Columbia. Laid over.

THE POST ROUTE BILL.

The Post Route bill was taken up.

Mr. Gwin, (opp.) of Cal., continued his remarks comnenced yesterday, in favor of a committee of conference The question was further discussed by Messrs. Hale,

The bill for the payment of the expenses incurred in

the suppression of Indian hostilities in California was taken up and passed:

son, (opp.) of Tenn., offered an amendment to be order of the Senate to pay to the widow of

adopted.

Mr. Dixon, (rep.) of Conn., moved an amendment to pay one hundred thousand dollars for marble for the Custom House at Charleston.

Mr. Clanckan, (opp.) of N. C., asked if this was for work done or to be done? He was opposed to building a Custom House in South Carolina.

Mr. Dixon said for work partly done and partly to be

Mr. Dixon said for work partly done and partly to be done.

Mr. Simmons, (rep.) of R. I., said the marble was finished and ready to be shipped, but the government thought it not the best time to ship it now.

Mr. Fissenthen, (rep.) of Me., explained that contractors had gone on and prepared a quantity of marble, and only ask the payment for work done.

The point of order being raised, the amendment was ruled out.

Mr. Sensstan, (opp.) of Ark., offered an amendment for the adjustment of the accounts of Brigham Young while ex offices Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the payment of \$2,000.

The objection was made that this was a private claim.

Mr. Green, (opp.) of Mo., said he was for the adjustment of accounts under the prior law.

Mr. Doculas asked if he said it was a claim under a higher law.

isw in the Senate. He did so sometimes on his knees, privately.

The amended was ruled out.

After further consideration of various amendments Mr. CLANE, (opp.) of N. H., offered an amendment that the Commissioners of Indian Affairs be authorized to adjust the accounts of Brigham Young and make a report. The bill was reported to the Senate.

Adj. writed.

Washington, Feb. 23, 1961. The Oregon and Washington War Debt bill was passed

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to take up the arisi bill as returned from the Senate, with amend-

Mr. John Cochrank, (opp.) of N. Y., appealed to him to let the matter stand over till Menday, in order to give members an opportunity of examining it. He desired to make no factious opposition, but did desire to protect

the interests of his constituents.

Mr. Sherman said he was giad to learn that no factious opposition was designed; but he assured gentlemen that f the bill was not taken up to-day he saw no possibility of getting it to a final passage during the present

session.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Tariff bill, by a

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Tariff bill, by a vote of 93 against 26.

The first Senate amendment, reducing the loan from \$21,060,000, was concurred in.

During the debate Mr. Gannerr, (opp.) of Va., while discussing the amendment, alluded to the coming of Mr Lincoln here at an early hour this morning, saying the latter had hurried through Baltimore for fear of Bill Yancey and Jeff. Davis, who were there with a six pounder. It was necessary to put on additional taxes to increase the pay of the Lieutenant General, that he might have an additional poacock's plume in the wonderful career against his own native State. Scott had, in his notes of the campaign, quoted Puffendorf, the Pope, and all the rare classical poets he could find. The notes are not published, but they commence by saying: Lieutenant General Scott, after a eleopiess night and a bad headache, suggests to the Secretary of War.

Here a point of order was raised against Mr. Garnett.

The Chingman (Mr. Colfan) said the gentleman must confine himself to the subject before the committee.

Mr. Garnert—What, to the peacock's feather? He then essayed to draw a compagison between the Duke of Wellington and General Scott, pronouncing in favor of the former. Money is wasted to establish a body guard for Scott to resist Jeff. Davis and est Governor Wise.

This remark was met with hisses.

Mr. Garnert said serpents were the proper emblems of the downfall of this corrupt government.

It was agreed to meet on Monday, at ten o'clock, the Tariff bill to be continued in Committee of the Whole until one o'clock, when such amendments as may have been acted on shall be reported to the House.

During the debate on the tariff, Mr. Siekuss, (opp.) of N. Y., said the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, in bringing this bill before the House in manuacript and thus keeping the House ignorant of its contents

House and Mr. Lincoln as possible, for he (Mr. Lincoln) had said at Pittsburg that he did not know much about the tariff, and it appeared as if the gentleman from Onio (kir. Sherman) wished the House to know less, and thus to ress mble the President elect, at least in ignorance of an important subject to the country. He congratulated the gentleman from Onio upon the enlarged statesmanship which presided ever the inception and elaboration of this measure. At this moment, when the confederary is measced with dismemberment and all eyes are turn dupon the policy which will control the European States, whether it shall be the policy of non-interference or the policy of recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means (Mr. Sherman) was offering the strongest provocation to England and France to hasten an alliance with the Southern Confederacy. The gentleman from Onio had only to persist in making war on free trade policy, by reinaugurating the protective tariff system, to accomplish this. Is this to be the controlling policy and the controlling idea of the Northern, Eastern and Western portions of this confederacy. The gentleman and his party have for years, in all their anti-slavery cruzade, been the mere instrument of English intrigues; which looked to the dismemberment of our Union. This is another step in the same downward course.

Mr. Sucsawa made a general reply to the objections

ownward course.

Mr. Sireman made a general reply to the objections which had been made from the democratic side, showing now that the public debt was a hundred millions, and that the effect of it would be to increase the revenues. He incidentally mentioned that the omission to print the bill was owing to the neglect of the foreman of the printing office. He pressed the necessity of the passage of the bill to day, and appealed to the party friends to sustain him.

After an earnest running debate the consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday, Recess till seven F. M.
On reassembling speeches were made on the report of the Committee of Phirty-three.
Adjourned.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1861.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1861.

Bills Passed by Congress Thus Fire—The Appropriations for Scheming Purpose—Formation of "a Plander Ring" a la New York Aldermen—Pacific Railroad, Oregens War Debt, Chiriqui Ceal Hole Speculation—The Lader on a New Tuck—Senator Baker—Representative Stout—1ennessee Congressmen Elated—National Debt of Threa Hundred Millions in Three Years—The Southern Confederace Pages Confederate Millions & Ac. 4. federacy—Peace Conference—Military, do., do., do.

Congress has thus far passed twenty six bills and three joint resolutions. One of the bills—relief of Hockaday & Leavitt—was veloced by the President; but we understand it will be corred in a new shape, likely to be acceptable to the cutive, and be approved by him. The new bill many a considerable reduction in the amount to be appropriated.

As the session approaches its close it is understood here that "a ring," made up of republicans and democrats, has been formed, after the style of the Aldermania ring in your city, to put through "big things" Eke the Oregon war debt, Pacific Railroad scheme and the Chiriqui coal hole swindle. The credit of the government and the national treasury will be called upon music to the following extent, if these and other propo-

Which, with the National loan of.....

the government will have to add to its present indebtedness of \$100,000,000. At this rate the government will medest demand of the Chiriqui operators pales before the more gigantic schemes of plunder which surround it. It is understood that Chiriqui, having failed to succeed as a tag to the Deficiency bill, will next be tacked to the Navy Appropriation bill, and during the " wee

The decisive vote on suspending the rules in order to make the Oregon war debt the special order for Thursday next week inspires its friends with the hope that it may be passed. The bill has the advantage of being engineered by Senator Baker, a skilful and subtle laborer in the vineyard of treasury claims. Mr. Stout, of Oregon, is a quiet, but efficient worker for his State, and has set his heart upon the passage of this War Debt bill.

Senator Andrew Johnson, and representatives Elberidge and Nelson, of Tennessee, are highly elated at the Union sentiment of the State as expressed in the recent vote. They esteem it a full endorsement of their course in Congress.

The news of the establishment of a Southern consederacy has been the general topic of conversation today. Some think that the ignoring of the "Little Ganaceck State," in the selection of the principal officers of the new government, will have the effect of causing South Carolina to seede from even her Southern consecrate. The selection of General Davis and A. H. Stephens as chief officers is regarded with mean artisfection among medicals one. The attempt to coerce the State of Virginia and effect border States, by interdicting the inter-State slave trade, has created some talk and a little commotion among Virginia and effect of the save trade, has created some talk and a little commotion among Virginia.

which has been considerably allayed since the late election.

It is probable that the previous question will not be demanded on Thursday on Mr. Corwin's Committee of Thirty-three propositions, agreeably to special assignment, in consequence of a desire to ascertain what the Peace Conference may devise. If their propositions are acceptable to Mr. Corwin and other members of the Committee of Thirty-three, it is understood that the propositions of the latter will be withdrawn and those of the Conference substituted. On this the previous question will be demanded, and the too long delayed vote on a feasible mode of adjustment be immediately ordered and attained.

The result cannot now be too soon known, for the suspense among all classes, especially among the gallant troops now here, is truly painful. The position of the officers who are natives of Southern States—but two, I believe, Captain Eisey, of Maryland, and Captain Alier, of North Carolina—is a very delicate and unenviable one. To be obliged to take up arms against one's own soil and home and family, is a task which may well wring any soidier's heart, however stout and brave.

The following is a list of bills passed by Congress thus far:—

far:—
(Approved up to Feb. 9, 1861.)

House Bills.

A bill for the admission or Kansas into the Union.
A bill for the relief of O. F. D. Fairbanks, Frederick.

Dodge, and Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
A bill to provide for a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory and additional Indian Agains.

Agents.
A bill for the relief of Moses Meeker.
A bill for the relief of David Whiting.
A bill for the relief of Mrs. Eliza A. Merchant, wides of the late First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Chas. 6

of the late First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Chie. 6. Merchant, United States Army.

A bill granting an invalid pension to Elizabeth Reeven.

A bill granting an invalid pension to Elizabeth Reeven.

A bill granting an increase of pension to Wm. G. Bernard, late a soldier in the United States Navy.

A bill for the relief of Richard C. Martin.

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A bill finaking appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1862.

A bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1866.

A bill for the benefit of Gabriel, Minson.

A bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1862. (Now under consideration, Feb. 11, and likely to be passed.)

A bill for the relief of F. M. Beauchamp and Betsey D. Fownsend.

A bill for the relief of the assignee of the late Pavid C.

A bill for the relief of the assignee of the late Pavid C. Broderick, deceased.

A bill for the relief of Franklin Torrey.

A bill authorizing a lean (\$25,000,000).

Sende Hills.

An act to authorise the extension and use of a branch of the alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire Raifread within the city of Georgetown.

An act to amend the fourth section of the act for the admission of Oregon into the Union, so as to extend the time for selecting sait springs and contiguous lands in Oregon.

An act to authorise the institution of a suit against the United States, to test the Little to lots numbered five and six in the Hospital square in San Francisco.

An act for the relief of Jeremiah Pendergast, of the District of Columbia.

An act for the relief of Major Benj. Alvord, paymaster United States Army.

An act for the relief of Lieutenant George L. Eartsuf, United States Army.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

House.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Tran-

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Pressury to change the name of the schooner Spring Hill to that of United States.

Joint resolution extending the time for taking testimony on the application of Cyrus H. McCormick for the extension of his patent.

extension of his patent.

Senate.

A resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit the owners of, the steamboat John C. Frement to change the name of the same to that of Horizon.

Williamsburg City News.

Fins.—On Friday night, through the carelessness of a workman with a lamp, the coal oil factory of Mr. Adol-phus Millo-hau, foot of North Second street, was set on fire and totally destroyed. The damage to steek and tools, on which there was no insurance, was about \$800.